

II. CLAIM AMENDMENTS

1. (Canceled)

2. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 46, wherein one of said areas of said object is an uncoated area, the interference effect whereof is the reflecting of visible light from said uncoated surface.

3. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 46, comprising forming on said second area of said surface, an optical coating with a second interference effect at said wavelength of visible light.

4. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 46, which comprises applying said coating by a CVD (Chemical Vapour Deposition) process.

5. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 46, wherein said coating is applied by a PVD (Physical Vapour Deposition) process.

6. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 46, which comprises applying said coating by sputtering.

7. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 46, which comprises tinting said coating by means of a colouring agent in order to achieve a given color on the surface of the object being coated.

8. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 46, which comprises focusing the coating on the surface of the object by means of electrical charges.

9. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 46, which comprises focusing the coating on the surface of the object by means of magnetic fields.

10. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 46, which comprises producing a coating pattern on the surface of the object by removing some of the coating by using an ion beam.

11. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 46, which comprises marking the object with an identifier comprising one of said interference effects.

12. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 11, wherein said identifier is a trade mark identifier.

13. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 11, wherein said identifier includes a symbol of a licensed manufacturer of the object.

14. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 11, wherein said interference effects comprise first identifiers which are visible and second identifiers which are invisible for the naked eye.

15. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 14, wherein one of said first and second identifiers is so small in size as to be invisible to the naked eye.

16. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 14, wherein said identifier which is invisible to the naked eye, can be detected by predetermined photon radiation.

17. (Currently Amended) An object comprising a first area and a second area on the surface of said object, said object comprising an optical coating with a first substantially transparent coating layer and a second substantially transparent coating layer, wherein

said first coating layer, on said first area has a thickness and optical properties for creating a first interference effect at a predetermined wavelength of visible light, and

said second coating layer, on said second area, has a thickness and optical properties for creating a second interference effect at a predetermined wavelength of visible light,

wherein said second interference effect is different from said first interference effect.

18. (Previously Presented) An object according to claim 17, wherein one of said areas on the object surface is uncoated, and has an interference effect produced by the reflecting of visible light from the uncoated surface.

19. (Currently Amended) An object according to claim 17, wherein said second [spot] area on the object surface, comprises an optical coating, which creates a second interference effect at a given wavelength of visible light.

20. (Currently Amended) An object according to claim 19, wherein there are at least two coating layers on at least one [spot] area.

21. (Previously Presented) An object according to claim 17, wherein said object comprises a display or part thereof.

22. (Previously Presented) An object according to claim 17, wherein said object comprises a mobile telecommunication device or part thereof.

23. (Previously Presented) An object according to claim 17, wherein said coatings comprise metal compounds.

24. (Previously Presented) An object according to claim 17, wherein said coatings comprise non-metallic compounds.

25. (Previously Presented) An object according to claim 17, wherein said coating comprises coating layers in order to create a three-dimensional space effect.

26. (Previously Presented) An object according to claim 17, wherein said coating areas form alphabetic characters.

27. (Previously Presented) An object according to claim 17, wherein said coating areas form graphic symbols.

28. (Previously Presented) An object according to claim 27, wherein said graphic symbols designate the object's manufacturer.

29. (Previously Presented) An object according to claim 27, wherein said graphic symbols designate the trade mark symbol of the object's manufacturer.

30. (Previously Presented) An object according to claim 17, wherein the coating thickness is within the range of 0.03 μm - 30 μm .

31. (Previously Presented) An object according to claim 17, comprising a product package.

32. (Previously Presented) An object according to claim 17, comprising a protective shell of a product.

33. (Previously Presented) An object according to claim 17, comprising a part of a product.

34. (Previously Presented) An object according to claim 17, comprising a part of a second product designed to be used in connection with a first product.

35. (Previously Presented) An object according to claim 17, comprising a guide for instructing how to use a product.

36. (Previously Presented) An object according to claim 17, comprising a certificate of guarantee of a product.

37. (Previously Presented) An object according to claim 17, comprising a certificate indicating the authenticity of a product.

38. (Previously Presented) An object according to claim 11, wherein the identifier comprises a self-luminous material.

39. (Previously Presented) An object according to claim 38, wherein the identifier includes material that causes phosphorescence in order to achieve self-luminosity.

40. (Previously Presented) An object according to claim 38, wherein the identifier includes material that causes fluorescence in order to achieve self-luminosity.

41. (Previously Presented) A method for making an identifier on a surface of an object, comprising the steps of

forming on a first area on the object surface a first interference effect visible at a predetermined wavelength of light,

forming on a second area of said surface a second interference effect at said wavelength of light, said second interference effect being different from said first interference effect,

forming an identifier by coating an optical interference coating on at least one of said first area and second area.

42. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 41 in which said identifier is an open identifier made visible for the naked eye.

43. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 41 in which said identifier is a protected identifier which is made invisible to the naked eye.

44. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 43 in which said protected identifier is made sufficiently small as to be invisible for the naked eye.

45. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 43 in which said protected identifier is detectable by certain photon radiation but invisible to the naked eye.

46. (Currently Presented) A method for forming an optical coating for creation of an interference phenomenon at visible wavelength of light onto a surface of an object, which object has a first area and a second area on the surface of an object,

comprising the steps of

forming a first substantially transparent coating layer, on said first area, having a thickness and optical properties for creating a first interference effect at a predetermined wavelength of visible light, and

forming a second substantially transparent coating layer, on said second area, having a thickness and optical properties for creating a second interference effect at said predetermined wavelength of visible light,

wherein said second interference effect is different from said first interference effect, and one of said first and second interference effects is visible, and the other is invisible to the naked eye.

47. (Cancelled)

48. (Cancelled)

49. (New) A method according to claim 46 in which one of said first and second interference effects comprises reflection of said predetermined wavelength of visible light and the other of said first and second interference effects results from the destructive interference with said predetermined wavelengths due to the thickness of said first or second coating layers.

50. (New) A method according to claim 17 in which one of said first and second interference effects comprises reflection of said predetermined wavelength of visible light and the other of said first and second interference effects results from the destructive interference with said predetermined wavelengths due to the thickness of said first or second coating layers.